

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

Silver	49 1/4c
Lead	\$3.80@4.00
Spelter	\$5.20@5.30
Copper	12 3/4c

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

WEATHER—Tonight and Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably rain in north portion Saturday. Warmer tonight.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 319.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

BRITISH COLLIER KHARTOUM IS BLOWN UP

SITUATION IN RUSSIAN POLAND MOST PUZZLING PHASE OF WAR

Little Change Is Made in Alignment of Troops—Movements of Highest Importance Are Under Way—Reports From Both Eastern and Western Battle Fronts Incomplete and Confusing—Allies and Germans Both Claim Victory.

GERMANS SAID TO HAVE HAD REVERSES

Berlin Claims Outcome Has Not Been Decided—Only Sporadic Fighting Is Reported in Belgium and France—United States Is Called Upon by South American States to Co-operate in Obtaining Exclusion of Belligerent Warships From the Waters of Two Americas.

London, Nov. 27, 5 p. m.—The British admiralty this evening announced that the Collier Khartoum had been blown up today by a mine off Grimsby. The crew of the Khartoum was landed at Grimsby. Grimsby is on the south bank of the Humber, fifteen miles southeast of Hull.

The Khartoum was of 1,930 tons net. She was 315 feet long, forty feet beam and 20 feet deep. The vessel was built at Stockton, in April, 1893.

London, Nov. 27, 10:10 a. m.—It was reported by Lloyds today that two British steamers were sunk off Havre yesterday by German submarines. The steamers were the Malachite and the Primo. The crews of both vessels were rescued.

Paris, Nov. 27, 2:42 p. m.—The French war office gave out an official announcement this afternoon as follows:

"The slackening of the artillery fire of the enemy was noted all along the line during the day of November 26. Two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges which we had thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

"There was no other engagement on the rest of the front in Belgium, and as far as the Oise, nor was there any action on the Aisne or in Champagne. Nevertheless the Germans were rather violently bombarded during the time that a number of journalists from neutral countries were making a visit to the city.

"In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss, and then the recapture, of certain trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeded a battalion. The ground lost and then regained was never more than 25 yards.

"Along the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges, there is nothing to report."

German Official Announcement. Berlin, Nov. 27.—(By wireless to London, 3 p. m.)—An official announcement given out in Berlin today says:

"English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again yesterday. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Langemarck we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners.

"Our attack in the Argonne region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont and to the east of St. Mihiel, were repulsed.

"In the eastern arena of the war there were no decisive engagements yesterday."

New York, Nov. 27.—At few times since the European war began nearly four months ago have reports from the various fields of battle, scattered from the North sea to the western fringe of Asia, been so incomplete and confusing as was the case today.

So far as could be learned from official announcements, there was little change in the alignment of the opposing forces in any quarter notwithstanding the fact that operations of the highest importance were under way.

The situation in Russian Poland, at present the scene of the most important conflict, has become one of the most puzzling phases of the war.

Unofficial Statements. Opposed to this are the unofficial statements from Petrograd, Paris and London, that Germany has been defeated decisively, and Earl Kitchener's announcement in parliament that Germany has suffered the greatest reversal of the war. For nearly a week these claims have been made with the utmost confidence, yet the Russian war office withholds any word of decisive developments. In some particulars a similar situation prevails in the west.

London expected this week would witness one of the most deadly and important struggles of the war as a result of a renewed German effort to break through to the English channel. Official statements, however, indicate that only sporadic fighting is in progress and as to the results there is no reconciling the reports from Berlin and Paris.

Fears of friction between European powers and countries of South America.

Another corps which also had been cut off, has now been completely put to rout. The Russians are attacking along the Czenstochowa-Cracow line with redoubled intensity."

Newport News, Va., Nov. 27.—With a cargo of 1000 horses for use by the British and French governments, the British steamer Raeburn was to sail early today for French ports. The steamer Shenandoah is now here being fitted with stalls to carry about 1000 horses. It was said the Rowanmore would clear for a French port, and that the horses would be used as mounts for the French cavalry.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—What is said to be the largest shipment of horses for service in the European war from an American port was to leave here today on board the British steamer Rowanmore. The horses, 1620 in number—arrived here yesterday on two special trains from the middle west. It was said the Rowanmore would clear for a French port, and that the horses would be used as mounts for the French cavalry.

Warsaw, Russia, Nov. 27, via London, 2:15 p. m.—Organization of a Polish national council is announced in a proclamation published today in Polish newspapers. The proclamation signed by the most prominent Polish politicians, states that the object of the council will be to prepare the people for changes in their national life in the event of the fulfillment of Russia's promise, made in the name of Grand Duke Nicholas, that the dismemberment of Poland should be reunited.

GERMANS READY FOR A RETREAT

Paris, Nov. 27.—A German colonel, who was taken prisoner in Belgium, makes the statement, according to a dispatch to the Havas agency from Saint Omer, that the German staff has decided to make another effort to pierce the line of the allies, and that the attack will be initiated this week. If this movement should not prove successful by November 29, a general retreat will be ordered.

The statement of the prisoner being doubted, he said:

"You may shoot me if, by November 29, my words have not been proved to be true."

CARRANZA FAILS TO KEEP WORD

Guarantees to Gen. Funston Before Leaving Vera Cruz Are Not Maintained.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Despite Carranza's guarantees that Mexicans employed by Major General Funston in the administration of Vera Cruz would not be molested, the arrest of one such Mexican was reported today by the state department today by Consul Canada. No details were given. The new civil government at Vera Cruz has been announced but has not yet been put in full operation.

Consul reports the police still apparently are under military control. Continued quiet prevails and General Aguilar and Martinez have reiterated Carranza's promise of protection for American life and property.

General Huerta and Carranza's chief lieutenants, Carranza, are in Monterey with the Carranza garrisons. Latest dispatches to the state department report General Villa and his forces at Tula, about forty miles from Mexico City.

Communication is slow from Mexico City and officials today expressed the opinion that Villa probably already has entered the capital.

The situation at 1 p. m. yesterday in Vera Cruz was described thus:

"Houses were opened for business. The sale of liquor was permitted except to drunkards. All kinds of paper and Mexican money, including a small proportion of American currency, was being freely circulated. General Candido Aguilar, the Carranza commander, has called at the American consulate and through Consul Canada, had extended congratulations to this government upon the orderly manner in which the evacuation was made and the clean condition in which he found the city. First Chief Carranza and Generals Obregon and Alvarado were expected to enter the town at 4 o'clock. Automobiles and cars carrying aeroplanes and several trainloads of other property had just arrived from Mexico City. The Mexican gunboat, the Zaragosa, was in the harbor and while there was a strict censorship, Consul Canada was assured that all of our cables had been sent."

From Mexico City came a report that the property of an American dairyman named Hill, on a ranch near the city had been looted by soldiers. The state department immediately cabled Consul Silliman to request the proper authorities to arrest and punish the guilty parties and demand the return of the property.

WILL ASK GOOD OFFICES OF U. S.

Neutrality of Colombia and Ecuador Must Be Respected by European Belligerents.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 27.—The Prensa, in an editorial published today, declares that the attitude of France and Great Britain on the subject of preserving the neutrality of Colombia and Ecuador, does not contemplate any attack on the sovereignty of these countries. France and Great Britain, the paper says, will ask the good offices of the United States to make this neutrality respected; they will in no sense intervene.

The Prensa advises the countries of South America to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW ATTACKED

Washington, Nov. 27.—Briefs in the case brought by Frank C. Stettler, a Portland, Ore., manufacturer, to have declared unconstitutional the Oregon compulsory minimum wage law for women were filed today in the supreme court.

The briefs urge that such legislation is beyond the power of a state; is unsupported by public opinion, would be destructive of business and increase the cost of living.

Non-compulsory legislation in Massachusetts and Nebraska is approved in the briefs but the compulsory legislation in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Utah is condemned.

ANOTHER FOOD SHIP ARRIVES

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—A cable message received here today announced the arrival at Palmouth, England, of the Norwegian steamship Thelma, the first of two Philadelphia steamers sent to Europe loaded with food and other supplies for the Belgian war sufferers contributed by the people of this city.

The Thelma is bound for Rotterdam, and left Philadelphia November 12. The second ship, the Norwegian steamer Orn, left Wednesday.

AMERICAN INSPECTS A DETENTION CAMP

London, Nov. 27, 1:52 p. m.—Chandler P. Anderson, a special representative of the United States state department, who has inspected the German detention camp at the Newbury race track, concerning which many complaints have been printed in the German newspapers, is preparing his report for presentation to the German authorities. Mr. Anderson says the only criticism he found of the present conditions was based on the lack of heat. The prisoners now are living in tents, but shortly will move into huts and stables where the conditions will be almost identical with those at the race tracks in Germany. The commandant and the prisoners at Newbury camp are on good terms, Mr. Anderson says, and the food is adequate.

VILLA'S FORCES IN MEXICO CITY

El Paso, Nov. 27.—A part of General Villa's forces have entered Mexico City, but Villa remains at Tula. A train, the first in many weeks, left Mexico City today for Juarez. This was learned when rail and wire communications were opened between the national capital and the border. An official Villa report today said that General Caballero, the Carranza leader whose troops hold Tampico, had recognized the convention party.

PRESIDENT SMITH OF THE REORGANIZED CHURCH ILL. Independence, Mo., Nov. 27.—There was no change today in the condition of Joseph Smith, president of the reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints who is near death at his home here from heart disease. The aged head of the church was stricken several days ago, but news of his illness was withheld. Today, however, members of the family admitted his condition was alarming.

SHOTS FIRED TO SAVE AMERICANS

Helmman of Tennessee Launch Did Not Heed Warning Promptly—Third Shot Fired.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Turkish commander of the forts at Smyrna lays all responsibility for the firing on the cruiser Tennessee's launch "to the indifference of the helmman of the launch," who, it is said, did not heed warning of the presence of mines.

Secretary Bryan today issued a supplemental statement on the Tennessee incident, based upon the latest communication from the Turkish minister of war to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople.

"The war minister's report," the statement said, "states that he ascertained from the commander of Smyrna that two blank shots of warning were first fired and that the sentinel after waiting two minutes, was obliged to fire the third shot in another direction from that of the launch which latter shot was merely to prevent the helmman of the launch from holding his course which would lead directly on to the mines at the entrance of the port, and to rescue him from a very certain danger. The commander of Smyrna expressed very great regret that such an obligation was presented to the sentinel of the port which he attributed to the indifference of the helmman of the launch."

Secretary Bryan said this latest report closes the incident.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE DIES SUDDENLY

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 27.—George A. Black of Salt Lake City, aged 73, formerly governor of Utah, died suddenly of heart disease at Walsburg yesterday, where he was visiting. The body will be taken for burial to Freeport, Ill., where his wife died four months ago.

TEN DAYS IN JAIL IS SENTENCE GIVEN MEXICANS

Fermay Denardis and Severa Hernandez, Mexicans, were given 10-day jail sentences this morning in the municipal court. They were arrested Tuesday evening on the charge of petty larceny, it being alleged that they stole a \$2 shirt from the Leader Clothing store on lower Twenty-fifth street. Denardis pleaded guilty Wednesday morning, but Hernandez said "Not guilty." The latter, however, acknowledged that the theft of the shirt had been planned by himself and companion before they entered the clothing store.

E. A. Knudsen forfeited \$10 bail for failing to appear in answer to a charge of violating the city traffic ordinance. He was halted by Officer William Brown yesterday afternoon, between Grant and Lincoln avenues, for exceeding the speed limit by an automobile.

William Stargo, Frank Haley, Texas Greaves and A. J. Britt were given suspended sentences after pleading guilty to charges of drunkenness.

Jack Nilson, who was booked on a similar charge, had his case taken under advisement. Nilson is only eighteen years old and his escape was the cause of his receiving a severe lecture from the judge. He was arrested at 9:40 o'clock last night by Sergeant O. H. Mohlman on Grant avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and in addition to being drunk, it is alleged that he was using bad language.

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT COURT

Hearing of the petition for allowance and settlement, and the report of the guardian, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Julius M. Peterson, incompetent, has been set for November 7 in the district court.

In the case of Isabelle V. Gibson against Joseph M. Jensen, the defendant has given notice in the district court that he will make a motion for

a new trial on the grounds that the evidence at the trial was insufficient to warrant the verdict against him and also that errors of law occurred in the course of the trial.

In the estate of George Edward Folkman, deceased, November 7 has been set as the time for hearing the petition for letters of administration.

EMPEROR PAYS HIS HOMAGE TO FRENCH

Paris, Nov. 27, 1:40 p. m.—Emperor William is described in a letter received by one of the editors of Patrie from a certain captain "M." undergoing treatment at a hospital in the German fortress of Metz, as having visited the French wounded, saying: "I give my imperial homage, gentlemen, to your valor, and notwithstanding the cruel circumstances of the present, I do not despair of seeing one day Germany and France united by ties of sincere friendship."

COMPANY DESIRES TO BID ON PIPE FOR EXTENSIONS

A communication from the Western Pipe & Steel company of California, respecting the placing of five miles of pipe line from Cold Water canyon to the municipal artesian wells, was received by the city board of commissioners this morning and referred to the committee of the whole.

The company stated that it had been advised that pipe line extension for the city water system was in contemplation, and that it desired information respecting the matter that it might have the opportunity to bid on the pipe.

The request of President J. E. Carver of the Carnegie library board for \$700 to pay an overdraft, was granted and the auditor instructed to draw a warrant for the amount.

Mrs. M. Stuart was granted a rooming house license at 278 Twenty-fifth street.

Mayor A. G. Fell reports today that another 4-inch artesian well has been driven to a depth of about 107 feet. The flow of water is about 300 gallons a minute. This is the eleventh 4-inch well and it swells the artesian water supply to about 5,000,000 gallons a day. One more 4-inch well will be driven and the 2-inch well will be extended to a depth of 400 or 500 feet as a matter of experiment. The city fathers are desirous of knowing just how much water can be tapped at depths greater than 110 feet.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT BY THE TWO OGDEN DETECTIVES

James Conley, an escaped prisoner from the Hudson county, New Jersey, penitentiary, was taken into custody at 11:30 a. m. today by Detectives Robert Burk and Robert Chambers of the Ogden police department, at Seventeenth street and Washington avenue. He at first denied his identity, but later confessed.

The capture was effected through a description of Conley received by Chief W. L. Norton about six weeks ago from Warden J. J. Kelly of the New Jersey penitentiary.

Last night Detective Burk learned that Conley was in Ogden and this morning, with Detective Chambers, located him. In his confession Conley stated that he was sentenced to the New Jersey penitentiary on July 28, 1914, to a one-year term for burglary. He escaped two months later with a companion and came west, leaving his comrade in Detroit. He is 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds.

Bank of England Discounts. One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling (\$600,000,000) of bills Mr. Lloyd-George continued, had been discounted by the bank of England and that showed, he said, that out of a total of between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds sterling of bills out at the beginning of the war a greater part was disposed of in the ordinary course. The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity and for which the Bank of England had found money was £60,386,000. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about £50,000,000 of bills in what we would call "cold storage" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the great accepting houses and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war and in addition British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

STOCK EXCHANGE PLANS

New York, Nov. 27.—The stock exchange announces that the plans for restricted trading in bonds, which will be resumed tomorrow, had been revised to permit actual transactions being printed upon the tickets. It had previously been the plan of the exchange to have prices and transactions distributed to brokers upon printed slips.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN SUBSCRIBED

Enormous Number of People Make Applications for Small Allotments of Bonds.

ASSISTING COMMERCE

Great Britain Hypothecates Credit to Restore Exchanges and Industry of Country.

London, Nov. 27, 2:45 p. m.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George announced in the house of commons today that the war loan of \$1,750,000,000 had been greatly over subscribed.

The chancellor gave no figures. He said, however, that a feature of the loan was the enormous number of individuals, totalling nearly 100,000, who had made application for small sums. These, the chancellor declared, would receive the first allotments.

In the course of a statement concerning financial conditions in the country the chancellor stated that the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad.

As an instance, Mr. Lloyd-George referred to the United States, which he said owed Great Britain about a thousand millions sterling (\$5,000,000,000) "but he could do no business" he added.

Government Assisting Trade. Dealing with the steps taken by the government to assist commerce during the war, Mr. Lloyd-George said that the government had undertaken responsibilities which no government ever had been called upon to assume before.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the chancellor of the exchequer continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves but for other countries."

Giving instances, he referred to the cotton trade and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination of the cotton were represented by paper signed either at London, Manchester or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton or silk, or tea in China, payment was made in the form of London by means of these documents.

Complicated Trade System. That showed, Mr. Lloyd-George said, how complicated the system was. The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine delicate paper machinery had crashed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the world, and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant heap and for a moment there was confusion and panic.

The deadlock which existed, the chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country. It was due to the failure of remittances from abroad.

Credit Is Hypothecated. Mr. Lloyd-George told his hearers that the action which the British government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor and British lives. The government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the state in order to restore these exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended for their daily life.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country, that this type of British paper, which had become currency for the whole of the trade of the world, had been unimpeachable and that no one should say hereafter that in a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

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